

# AN UPDATE IS AVAILABLE FOR YOUR COMPUTER

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COOL, MORE  
FREE STUFF!



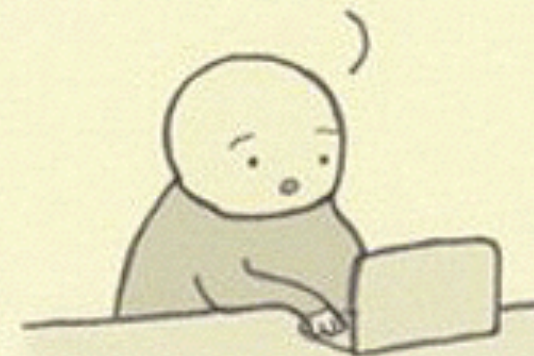
linux

NOT AGAIN!



windows

OOH, ONLY  
\$99!



mac

```
#!/bin/bash
```

> **#!/bin/bash**

\$whoami

\$pwd

man ls ;)

\$mkdir carpeta

\$cd carpeta

\$touch archivo archivo1 archivo2

\$cd ..

\$ls -r carpeta/

\$asd

> `#!/bin/bash`

`man ls ;)`

```
sduquemesa — less • man ls — 93×34

LS(1)                                BSD General Commands Manual                                LS(1)

NAME
  ls -- list directory contents

SYNOPSIS
  ls [-ABCFGHLOPRSTUVW@abcdefghiklmnopqrstuvwx1] [file ...]

DESCRIPTION
  For each operand that names a file of a type other than directory, ls
  displays its name as well as any requested, associated information.  For
  each operand that names a file of type directory, ls displays the names
  of files contained within that directory, as well as any requested, asso-
  ciated information.

  If no operands are given, the contents of the current directory are dis-
  played.  If more than one operand is given, non-directory operands are
  displayed first; directory and non-directory operands are sorted sepa-
  rately and in lexicographical order.

  The following options are available:

  -@      Display extended attribute keys and sizes in long (-l) output.

  -1      (The numeric digit ``one''.) Force output to be one entry per
  line.  This is the default when output is not to a terminal.

  -A      List all entries except for . and ...  Always set for the super-
  user.

  -a      Include directory entries whose names begin with a dot (.).
```

> **#!/bin/bash**

## Comandos para manipulación de archivos y ficheros

**\$rm**

**\$mv**

**\$cd .**

**\$cd ..**

**\$cd**

**\$cd -**

**\$cd ~**

**\$cd /**

> **#!/bin/bash**

## Carpetas del sistema

**\$cd /**

**\$ls -lh**

```
Mac OSX HDD — -bash — 93x21
[white:/ sduquemesa$ ls -lrh
total 45
lrwxr-xr-x@ 1 root wheel 11B Dec 21 23:38 var -> private/var
drwxr-xr-x@ 13 root wheel 442B Dec 31 08:50 usr
lrwxr-xr-x@ 1 root wheel 11B Dec 21 23:37 tmp -> private/tmp
drwxr-xr-x@ 59 root wheel 2.0K Feb 9 21:43 sbin
drwxr-xr-x@ 6 root wheel 204B Dec 21 23:41 private
dr-xr-xr-x 2 root wheel 1B Feb 23 18:33 net
-rw-r--r--@ 1 root wheel 313B Jul 31 2015 installer.failurerequests
dr-xr-xr-x 2 root wheel 1B Feb 23 18:33 home
lrwxr-xr-x@ 1 root wheel 11B Dec 21 23:37 etc -> private/etc
dr-xr-xr-x 3 root wheel 4.1K Feb 23 18:32 dev
drwxrwxr-t@ 2 root admin 68B Sep 15 22:00 cores
drwxr-xr-x@ 39 root wheel 1.3K Feb 9 21:43 bin
drwxrwxrwt@ 3 root admin 102B Feb 23 18:37 Volumes
drwxr-xr-x 6 root admin 204B Dec 22 11:29 Users
drwxr-xr-x@ 4 root wheel 136B Feb 9 21:45 System
drwxr-xr-x@ 2 root wheel 68B Sep 15 22:00 Network
drwxr-xr-x+ 65 root wheel 2.2K Feb 16 10:18 Library
drwxrwxr-x+ 61 root admin 2.0K Feb 23 08:48 Applications
white:/ sduquemesa$
```

```
> #!/bin/bash
```

*Todo en linux es un archivo*

```
$more /etc/passwd
```

```
$less ~/.bashrc
```

```
$cat /dev/random
```

```
> #!/bin/bash
```

## Comandos

Un comando puede ser:

- Un programa ejecutable que se encuentra en `/usr/bin`
- Un comando incorporado en el intérprete como `cd`
- Un script de BaSH
- Un alias

```
$type
```

```
$which
```

```
$apropos
```

```
$info
```

```
$whatism
```



> **#!/bin/bash**

## Comandos

Un comando alias puede renombrar un comando o conjunto de ellos

```
$alias mkcd='mkdir prueba; cd prueba'
```

## Archivos Comprimidos

```
$touch foo
```

```
$touch bar
```

```
$tar -cf foobar.tar foo bar
```

```
$ls -l
```

*Actividad: descomprimir!*